THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1768.] THE [NUMB. 1336.]

# NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

*Containing the freshest* ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

| | D's Age. | High-Water. | rises ☉ H | M. | sets ☉ H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THURSDAY | 29 | 8 | after 5 | 7 | before 7 | | New ☾ To-Morrow 10 in the Morning. |
| FRIDAY | ● | 9 | 5 | 8 | 7 | | |
| SATURDAY | 1 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 7 | | |
| SUNDAY | 2 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 7 | | |
| MONDAY | 3 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 7 | | |
| TUESDAY | 4 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 7 | | |
| WEDNESDAY | 5 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 7 | | |

Days 13 Hours 46 m. long, the 4th.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published May 12, 1768.

Flour at 19/3 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 10 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat per Bushel | 6s. 4d. | Beef per Barrel | 45s. 0d. |
| Flour—— | 17s. 6d. | Pork | 80s. 0d. |
| Brown Bread | 19s. 0d. | Salt | 2s. 3d. |
| West-India Rum | 3s. 9d. | Bohea Tea | 4s. 3d. |
| New-England ditto | 2s. 6d. | Chocol. per doz. | £.1 0s. 0d. |
| Muscovado Sugar | 50s. | Bees Wax | 1s. 7d. |
| Single refin'd ditto | 1s. 0d. | Nut Wood ☞ | 28s. 0d. |
| Molasses | 1s. 1d. | Oak ditto ☞ | 18s. 0d |

WHEREAS the Printer of this Paper, at the Desire of many of his Subscribers, undertook to republish Half a Sheet weekly of the Papers called the *American Whig*, and others relating to that Controversy, and proposed to his then Customers, that for the first Half Year (that is the first 26th Half Sheets) those Papers should be sent them Gratis, and afterwards to be paid for (besides the News Paper) at the Rate of one Dollar for every Fifty-two Half Sheets. And whereas there are but a few more Half Sheets remaining to complete the Twenty-six proposed to be deliver'd Gratis.—— This is to desire all those who choose to continue taking the said Whig Papers, at the above Rate, to let the Printer know it in Time, otherwise no more than the said Twenty-six Papers will be sent.

*N. B.* Those Gentlemen who write by the Post, are always to pay the Postage of their Letters to the

PRINTER.

*New-York, August 4, 1768.*

THOMAS VALLENTINE, bred under the ablest Master in Ireland, who for some Years after his Apprenticeship conducted the Gardening Business, for the Right Honourable the Earl of Belvedere, a Nobleman remarkable for elegant Taste, extensive Gardens and Plantations, The major Part of which were made immediately under said Gardner's Direction, during his Service with him; and has been afterwards employed by several of the Nobility and Gentry, to lay out their Gardens and Improvements.—He also surveys Land, makes Copies and traces Maps, draws Designs for Gardens, Plantations, stoves, green Houses, forcing Frames, &c. &c, and will execute the Plans if required. He is willing to attend any Gentleman's Gardens, within ten or twelve Miles of this City, a Day or two in the Week, and give such Directions as are necessary for completing and keeping the same in proper Order. He has sufficient Certificates setting forth his Character and Abilities, and can be further recommended if required, by a Gentleman near this City. Any Gentleman having Occasion to employ said Vallentine, may hear of him at the Printer's at the Exchange.

TWO POUNDS REWARD,

RUN-away from the subscriber, living in New-York, a Welch servant man named William Walters, by trade a mason, six feet high, thin face, red nose, fair complexion, ball'd on his head, long eyebrows, came in the ship New-Hope, from Bristol: Had on when he went away, a blue jacket, new hat, new shoes; he has a wife with him, a Welch woman, both aged about 48 years, and are given much to drink: She had on a brown silk gown, black hat and petticoat; very remarkable in her talk, and is supposed to be gone towards Mr. Griffin's iron works. Whoever secures him so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

35 38 JOHN GIFFORD.

L. KILBRUN's PAINT STORE, At the White-Hall, NEW-YORK. HATH FOR SALE,

| | |
|---|---|
| WHITE lead | Vermillion |
| Spanish brown | Prussian blue |
| Yellow baker | White Vitriol |
| Verdigrise | Spanish whiting |
| Red lead | Paint brushes, |
| Linseed oil | And all sorts of crown |
| White varnish | Window-glass. |
| Oil of turpentine | |

Also portrait painter's colours, canvas, hair and Fitch pencils and gilt carv'd frames for portraits; leaf-gold, and silver, do. &c.

35—

*This Day is published, and to be sold by*

GARRAT NOEL,

(Price 8s. printed on a handsome Type, and neatly bound) a new Edition of a

TREATISE CONCERNING RELIGIOUS AFFECTIONS,

In Three PARTS;

Part I. CONCERNING the Nature of the *Affections*, and their Importance in *Religion*.

II. Shewing what are *no certain Signs* that *religious Affections* are *gracious*, or that they are *not*.

III. Shewing what *are distinguishing Signs* of truly gracious and *holy Affections*.

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.

N B. In this Edition the Notes are inserted at large, and the Errors of a former one are carefully corrected.

To be SOLD,

THE House and Lot of land, lately belonging to Isaac Lyon of Newark, deceased; the lot contains about six acres of land, and has upon it, an orchard of ninety apple trees, now in the prime of bearing; a dwelling house, with three fire-places, a large barn almost new, with good stables; a large still-house, with two stills, good worms and conveniencies for distilling cider; situate in the town of Newark, about half a mile from the noted tavern kept by James Banks, and fronting the great road leading to Elizabeth-Town. Any person inclining to purchase the same, by applying to Samuel Hayes at Newark, may know the conditions of sale, or to John and Mattaniah Lyon, at Morris-Town, who will give an indisputable title to the same.

*Newark, August 2d, 1768.* 35 40

NEWFOUNDLAND,

In the OUT-WARD of the City of NEW-YORK,

The PUBLIC are desired to take NOTICE,

THAT *John Taylor*, of that Part of the said Place, known by the Name of the Glass-house, has for the Conveniency of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who shall think proper to favour him with their Commands; procured a commodious Stage Waggon, with good and quiet Horses, with a careful Driver, which he proposes through their Assistance, to cause to be drove every Day (beginning the 1st Inst.) punctually at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, from the House of Mr. Vandenbergh, Stable-Keeper, in the Fields, near St. Paul's, to the Glass-house aforesaid, and to return back to the said Mr. Vandenbergh, immediately after the Sun sets, at the small Rate of *One Shilling and Six-pence*, each Passenger.

As many Gentlemen have received great Benefit from Bathing in the Salt Water at the above Place early in the Morning, the said Waggon, on Notice being left at Mr. Vandenbergh's the over Night, will always be ready to set out any Time in the Morning, apppointed for that Purpose. 35 38

WHEREAS John Sloan, my Apprentice, has lately misbehaved, threatened to leave my Service, and I have Reason to apprehend intends to do as he has said, These are therefore to desire that no Person will entertain, harbour, conceal, or carry off the said Apprentice, as they will answer it at their Peril. And if he makes the Attempt to go off, any Person bringing him back to me or confining him, giving me proper Notice, shall be entitled to Three Dollars Reward. He is a well set young Man of about 19 Years and a Half old, five Feet 6 Inches high; stoops in the Shoulders, dark brown Complection, short curl'd dark Hair, has a down serious Look, slow of Speech and of few Words, and commonly wears a dark brown Waistcoat without Sleeves.

JAMES SLOAN,

35 38 Near Mr. Jarvis's, in French-Church Street.

TO BE SOLD, By WILLETT TAYLOR, On CROMLIN's-WHARF,

A Few Pipes of London particular Wine, old and of an extraordinary Quality, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Red Port and Frontinac Wines; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Cherry ditto, Rum, Geneva; double and single refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado do. empty Bottles, empty Cases, Corks; choice Sallad Oil,—Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Powder, Shot, Flax, Chocolate, Coffee, Pepper, Hams, —Hacket's best Bar Iron, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail.

He has to let, a Coach-house, with a Stable (large enough for four Horses) and Hay-loft, the Coach-house will serve for a large Store.—Also a Cellar to be let.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

On Saturday last, agreeable to an advertisement published in the news papers, a very great number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city, and many from the country, attended at the State-House, when an address was read to them, after which instructions to the Representatives being read, and approved, they immediately proceeded to sign them.

*The ADDRESS is as follows.*

AT a time when the iron rod of power is stretched over us, when not only claims are set up, but acts passed destructive of our liberty, and when ruin is threatened us, if we dare even to complain, not to be alarmed, argues insensibility, or something worse.

Already we find our trade restricted, our rights invaded, and a plan laid, the execution of which must inevitably deprive us of even the shadow of liberty, and reduce us to a state of abject slavery.

Heretofore we have been taught to believe, that our removal or distance from the royal presence, did not deprive us of the rights and privileges of freemen and British subjects; that the laws made by our legislatures, and approved by the crown, should remain inviolate, until repealed by the same power that enacted them; that our houses were our castles and our sanctuary; and that the property we acquired was so much our own, that no power on earth could, of right, deprive us of it, without our consent, and consequently that no money could be levied from us, but by our chosen representatives. But, alas! experience begins to convince us, that all this is illusion, and that the hopes formed in consequence thereof, are groundless and vain. New maxims of government, with regard to America, are adopted; the right of freemen, which we claimed, are, it seems, confined to the inhabitants of Britain: Representation, we are told, is only *virtual*, that is *imaginary*; the power of parliament is not only supreme, but illimitable; and the commons of Breat-Britain, have a right, by their representatives, to give and grant, and at their pleasure dispose of, the money and property of all the subjects of the crown of Great-Britain, how distant soever, and notwithstanding many of them, in distinct provinces, have parliaments or assemblies of their own, who, with the King, have a right and power of legislation for themselves.

We have already seen the acts of our legislatures, after passing through all the necessary forms, and obtaining the royal assent, over-ruled and rescinded by the British parliament, for no other purpose than to augment the fees of a petty custom-house officer *, Regiments of soldiers, which a minister modestly proposed, to thrust into our houses, are by the almighty power of parliament quartered in our towns, not to protect, but to over-awe us into servile obedience; for these we are, by the same power, commanded to provide quarters, firing, bedding, candles, rum, &c. To refuse compliance is termed rebellion, and to be punished with political death. Thus because the assembly of New-York hesitated to grant every thing ordered, they were by another act of parliament deprived of their legislative authority. What was this but to say, "Obey implicitly," and enforce "the laws made by the parliament of Great-Britain to raise money on you without your consent, or" you shall die, and "your constituents shall enjoy no rights or privileges at all."

By these acts our assemblies are reduced from being the representatives of a free people, to be the abject tools of ministerial power; instead of exercising their own judgments, and consulting the happiness and prosperity of their constituents, they are under a necessity, on pain of being deprived of their legislative authority, of enforcing the mandates of a British parliament.

* *See act for more effectually securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's American dominions, &c. passed by the last parliament, A. D. 1765, "And in order to prevent any disputes concerning what fees the officers of his Majesty's customs in the British colonies or plantations in America may be intitled to, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the comptroller of his Majesty's customs to demand and receive for the fees, a sum equal to one third part of the fees received by the collector for the like business,* ANY LAW BY LAW OR ACT OF ASSEMBLY, *made in the said plantations to the contrary notwithstanding."*

Yet, humiliating as this was, it was judged proper to reduce the Americans to a ſtill lower degree of ſlavery. The form of liberty was too much to leave them. Even in France the edicts of their monarch have no effect, until they are regiſtered by the parliaments of their reſpective provinces; but this was too much for America to enjoy. While we were taxed at a certain ſum, and the mode of raiſing it left to ourſelves, the aſſemblies or parliaments of the reſpective provinces were abſolutely neceſſary. While theſe remained, it was reaſonable to think, that as long as they retained an idea of liberty, they would expreſs their reſentment and complaints for being deprived of it; and as long as the people retained a ſenſe of ſuffering, they would look to their repreſentatives, if any they had, for relief and redreſs. Thus a claim of rights might be kept up, and the miniſtry fatigued with remonſtrances and petitions.

For this reaſon it was decreed to levy money upon us, without the intervention of provincial aſſembles, and thereby to prepare the way for laying them wholly aſide. The parliament was ſupreme, and therefore had the power. The eaſe, convenience, or circumſtances, of the people to be taxed, were too trifling to demand their attention. The only thing to be conſidered, was, that the acts impoſing the tax, ſhould be ſuch as would execute themſelves.

The firſt experiment was made with a *ſtamp-act*, which was contrived with ſuch art and cunning, that nothing but the virtue, union, and reſolution of a brave and free people, who were reſolved to hazard all, rather than part with liberty, could have prevented its execution. The people determined to uſe none of the ſtamps, the courts of juſtice were conſequently ſhut, buſineſs was at a ſtand, trade languiſhed, the orders for goods from *England* were countermanded, whereby thouſands of her manufacturers were reduced to beggary, and confuſion threatened on all hands. For this reaſon the miniſtry found it neceſſary to change their meaſures. The ſtamp-act was repealed, not becauſe it was unjuſt and unconſtitutional, but becauſe it was dangerous to carry it into execution.

But that the repeal of the ſtamp-act might not invalidate the claim ſet up, an act was immediately paſſed, declaring, that the parliament had a right to bind the colonies by their laws "in all caſes whatever." In conſequence of this, another act was made for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, or of levying money from America without our conſent. And as the plan of reducing the Americans was now better digeſted, it was reſolved to lay the ax to the root of liberty, and not only ſtrip the people of their property, but deprive them of all ſhare in the ſupport of government, adminiſtration of juſtice, and defence of their country. That the laws which the Britiſh parliament have made, and ſhall hereafter make, may be effectually carried into execution, men of war are ſtationed upon our coaſts, and in our harbours, a board of cuſtoms is eſtabliſhed for America, and a ſet of commiſſioners, with whole bands of tide waiters, ſearchers, inſpectors, &c. with large ſalaries, are ſent over to collect the duties: This aparatus evidently proves, that this is only the beginning of the taxes and impoſts which the parliament intends to levy on America. And what renders this mode of taxation, and theſe impoſitions, ſtill more grievous and inſupportable, is the purpoſe for which they are intended. The monies ariſing from theſe taxes, duties and impoſts, levied from us without our conſent, the miniſtry are empowered to apply (as they are by the act expreſly mentioned to be intended) for the payment of the ſalaries of governors, judges and other officers appointed by the crown, and removeable at its pleaſure; and for protecting, ſecuring and defending his Majeſty's dominions in America. Thus are the people of the colonies degraded from the rank of freemen, and reduced to the level of ſlaves. They have nothing now they can call their own. Their money is taken from them without their conſent. The produce of their toil is at the diſpoſal of others, to whom they never entruſted the power, and over whom they have no controul. Juſtice is adminiſtered, government exerciſed, and a ſtanding army maintained at the expence of the people, and yet without the leaſt dependance on them. Nay the money, which we have earned with ſweat, and toil, and labour, being taken from us without our conſent, the miniſter has begun to give away in penſions to thoſe venal ſlaves, who have ſhewn a readineſs to aſſiſt in riveting the chains upon their brethren and children.

The enlargement of the powers of the admiralty court, which they have been ſo careful by ſundry acts of parliament to correct, limit, and reſtrain in England, might be aduced to prove that, in the opinion of the miniſtry, the Americans are not intitled to the ſame privileges with the freemen of Britain*.

But what evinces the abjectneſs of our ſtate above every thing elſe, is the late miniſterial mandate, by which it ſeems we muſt bow our neck to the yoke, without uttering one groan, though our hearts are burſting with indignation, and our ſouls are goaded with the moſt tormenting reflections, upon recollecting what we once were. Our complaints and humble ſupplications are conſidered as "factious, and "of a dangerous tendency.". Our calling upon each other to unite in dutiful petitions, that we may be allowed the privileges of freemen, is deemed a "flagitious attempt to diſturb the public peace." And our aſſemblies (which indeed by the late acts of parliament are rendered in a manner uſeleſs) are threatened with diſſolution, if they do not "reſent "this attempt," or if they dare to unite in the meaſure.

It is not enough that we are attached to our King by principles and affection, in this we yield to no inhabitants of Britain. "America is yet untainted with rebellion and plots, notwithſtanding we have been reviled as traitors and rebels, in the Britiſh ſenate. Our loyalty to our King, and attachment to his perſon and government, is firm and unſhaken. But a new kind of loyalty is required of us; a loyalty to a Britiſh parliament; a loyalty that is to extend to a ſurrender of all our property, when a Britiſh houſe of commons, in which there is not a ſingle member of our chooſing, ſhall think fit to give and grant it without our conſent" and to ſurrender of life, liberty, and that portion of wealth, which the Britiſh commons ſhall pleaſe to leave in our hands, whenever the arbitrary courts ſet over us, ſhall adjudge us to have forfeited them. No wonder then if a new kind of loyalty is enforced, by a new kind of penalty, or of being reduced to the rank of ſlaves, the firſt opportunity is taken to ſtrip us of the powers of legiſlation, the honourable badge of freemen.

It is needleſs to anticipate your reflections, by an enumeration of the calamities that muſt enſue from the execution of ſuch a plan as is now laid open; every man's reaſon will eaſily point out to what an abject ſtate of ſlavery we muſt be reduced, and what a weight of miniſterial power we muſt feel, when our property is taken from us without our conſent, and we are to be bound with laws made without our concurrence, and which do not in any wiſe affect thoſe who make them; when armies have ſeized our towns, fleets of men of war have blocked up our harbours, ſwarms of cuſtom-houſe officers have ruined our trade, by enforcing the edicts of our maſters; when arbitrary courts, with ſupple judges, wholly dependant on the miniſters, are ſet over us; when the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations of placemen, penſioners, and miniſterial tools are encouraged, and liſtened to with attention, while the cries and petitions of the people oppreſſed, are diſcountenanced, ſuppreſſed, and not ſuffered to reach the royal ear; and in fine, when our aſſemblies, the beſt bulwark of our liberty, and the only defence we have againſt the oppreſſions of the officers of the crown, are taken away and aboliſhed.

The houſe of repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, who nobly ſtemed the torrent, have felt the weight of miniſterial power, and have ſuffered diſſolution for boldly defending our rights. Maryland is threatened with the ſame; in the mean time the miniſter has undertaken that the government ſhall be ſupported without them. Virginia, Maryland, the Carolina's, and Georgia, together with the eaſtern governments, are awakened, and exerting themſelves in defence of their rights.

While all around are thus ſtruggling for liberty, and ready to ſacrifice every thing for the common cauſe; let us alſo rouſe and join in the glorious effort to maintain thoſe rights, which the God of nature has beſtowed upon us, and to which we are intitled as freemen, and Britiſh ſubjects. Let us ever remember, that it is the right of ſubjects, when they find themſelves aggrieved, to petition the King, and that "all commitments and proſecutions for ſuch petitioning, are illegal," and that all threats and acts to prevent it, are arbitrary and tyrannical. Let us, therefore, while yet we have repreſentatives, apply to them, and inſtruct them to unite with our brethren in the other colonies in the common cauſe, and by dutiful petitions to our Sovereign, and every other conſtitutional meaſure, which they think proper, endeavour to obtain a repeal of thoſe acts of parliament, which we cannot but deem injurious to our rights, and deſtructive of our liberty.

To conclude; in the words of our patriotic FARMER, to whom we, and every American, are ſo much indebted, for his timely and ſpirited defence of our rights and liberties, let us remember that "our vigilance, and our union, are ſucceſs and ſafety; our negligence and diviſion, are diſtreſs and death; they are worſe—they are ſhame and ſlavery. Let us equally ſhun the benumbing ſtillneſs of overweening ſloth, and the feveriſh activity of that ill informed zeal, which buſies itſelf in maintaining little, mean and narrow opinions. Let us, with a truly wiſe generoſity and charity, baniſh and diſcourage all illiberal diſtinctions, which may ariſe from differences in ſituation, and modes of religion. Let us conſider ourſelves as men, freemen, Chriſtian freemen, firmly bound together by the ſame rights, intereſts and dangers. Let us keep our attention inflexibly fixed on the great object we muſt conſtantly regard, in order to preſerve thoſe rights, promote thoſe intereſts, and to avert thoſe dangers."

"Let theſe truths be indelibly impreſſed on our minds, that we cannot be happy without being free; that we cannot be free, without being ſecure in our property; that we cannot be ſecure in our property, if, without our conſent, others may, as by right, take it away; that duties laid for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing money, are taxes; that attemps to lay ſuch duties, ſhould be inſtantly and firmly oppoſed; that this oppoſition can never be effectual, unleſs it is the united efforts of theſe provinces; that therefore benevolence of temper towards each other, and unanimity of counſels, are eſſential to the welfare of the whole; and laſtly, for this reaſon, every man amongſt us, who in any manner would encourage either diſſenſion, diffidence or indifference between theſe colonies, is an enemy to himſelf, and to his country."

[*The INSTRUCTIONS in our next.*]

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LONDON, May 3.

It is confidently ſaid, that a certain noble lord has received a great number of letters, addreſſed to him of a moſt daring and alarming nature.

*May* 12. A gentleman who was an eye witneſs to the whole proceedings has favoured us with the following account, which is more particular than any that has hitherto appeared. Wedneſday about fourteen thouſand ſeamen marched from Tower-hill to Weſtminſter, in the moſt orderly manner, not allowing any other ſet of people to interfere with them, nor would they allow any 45, nor other matters to come near them, and by their adjutant Capt. Fall, delivered in a petition to the great aſſembly, praying for an amendment of their wages in the preſent hard times; their behaviour was ſo proper and ſo obedient to the command of their Captain, that the houſe ſent Captain Whitwell, one of their own members, to aſſure them, whenever they ſat to do buſineſs, their affair ſhould be the firſt diſcuſs'd, where they might be ſure that they ſhould have relief as far as the law would permit. Lord Granby, Lord Hillſborough and the Comptroller of the Navy, took particular notice of them; and the ſailors, like honeſt regular loyal good ſubjects, gave three cheers to God bleſs the King, and as they came on orderly, in the ſame manner they marched off, at the command of their Captain.

Yeſterday morning many hundred ſailors, who had ever ſince laſt Saturday been rioting on ſhore, went quietly to work on board their reſpective ſhips in the river.

May 16. *We hear that orders has been given for all the officers belonging to the yachts to be on duty to prevent any further riots.*

*May* 19. George Shakeſpear near Brook ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Carpenter; Richard Gobbett of Scotland-yard, Glaſier; William Greenwell of Portland-ſtreet, Mary-bone, Carpenter; and James Moſs of May-ſtreet, Oxford-market, Carpenter, were bail for Alexander Murray, Eſq; charged with the wilful murder of William Allen the younger, themſelves in 100l. each, and Mr. Murray himſelf in 400l. And the two firſt mentioned perſons were bail for Daniel M'Laury, charged with the wilful murder of the ſaid William Allen, themſelves in 50l. each. and himſelf in 200l.

May 21. *This day, is expected, the following bills will receive the royal aſſent, by virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty.*

*The bill for further continuing certain laws to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of low wines or ſpirits from wheat or corn, and to allow the importation of wheat, and wheat flour, barley-meal and pulſe, into this kingdom, free of duty, from any part of Europe; and for allowing the importation of oats and oat-meal, rye and rye-meal, into this kingdom, duty free, for a limitted time, and for continuing ſuch other laws as are near expiring.*

*Yeſterday upwards of one thouſand glaſs-grinders from Southwark, and other parts, went in a body to Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, in order to petition for an augmentation of their wages.*

*A change in the A—— is confidently talked of, and will take place ſoon.*

*It is ſaid the mourning for her late royal high-*

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* *By two ſtatutes of Henry 8th, (viz. 27th H. 8th, ch. 4th, and 28th H. 8th, ch. 15th) a commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer is ordered to iſſue out of Chancery, directed to the Judge of the Admiralty, and others, to enquire of and puniſh marine felons, according to the courſe of the common law, that is, by a jury; and by a modern ſtatute viz. 2 Geo. ch. 21.) if any one be feloniouſly ſtriken, or poiſoned upon the ſea, and die at ſea, or beyond ſea, the fact is made triable in any county, according to the courſe of the common law; but by ſundry acts (viz. 11th and 12th Wil. 3, ch. 7.—6th Geo. 1, ch. 19.—8th Geo. 1, ch. 24) ſea felons are to be tried in the colonies before a bench of judges, appointed under the great ſeal, or ſeal of the admiralty, according to the courſe of the admiralty, that is, without a jury, and the charters of the provinces are ſet aſide as far as they interfere with this court; nay, the execution of the laws of trade are referred to it; and even the penalties impoſed on ſuch perſons as deſtroy his Majeſty's pine-trees in America, are recoverable in the admiralty (ſee ſtat. 7 and 8 Wil. 3, ch. 22; 5 Geo. 2, ch. 24; 6 Geo. 2, ch 13; 8 Geo. 1, ch. 12; 2 Geo. 2, ch. 35) and by a moſt extraordinary ſtatute paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for erecting three admiralty courts on this continent, each to have juriſdiction over two or more provinces, the conſtitutional ſuperintendency of the common law, over the civil, is evaded, there being no Court of King's Bench in America, of equally extended juriſdiction.*

*...ess Princess Louisa-Ann, will be but for six weeks.*

*It is strongly reported that seven ships of the Line, some Frigates and Bomb-Tenders, will this summer be sent on an expedition to the Mediterranean, under the command of Admiral How.*

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) July 4.

The last advices from the Creek country inform us, that all the men in the upper towns able to bear arms, were gone and going out against a body of the Choctaws and Chickesaws, which formed the largest army of Indians ever remembered to have been seen in the Southern District. The Governor of East-Florida, and superintendant of Indian affairs are both determined not to accept the death of Bonaichee, as mentioned in our last to be killed by nephews to secure themselves, as satisfaction for the murders at St. Mary's river or elsewhere, but have insisted that some of those actually concerned shall be put to death.

*July* 25. From the particular Attention that has, for some Time past, been paid to putting the Barracks in Order, it has been surmised by some, that they were preparing to receive at least a Regiment of Troops. Whether these Surmises have any Foundation or not, our Advices do not authorize us to say, though they intimate, that the Government at Home seems more determined than ever, that the Revenue Acts, to operate in America, shall be enforced: And we are informed, that Orders have been received by the commanding Officer of his Majesty's Troops in this Province, immediately to withdraw all the Garrisons from the Out-Posts; in Consequence of which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, we hear, has actually appointed Edward Wilkinson, Esq; to be Commandant of Fort Prince-George, Keehowee.

It is confidently reported, that the Merit and Services of John Stuart, Esq; Supperintendant of Indian affairs, &c. for the Southern District of North-America, have appeared, or been represented, in so striking a Light at Home, that that Gentleman is to be allowed an Addition of Four Hundred Pounds Sterling a Year to his Salary, and at the same Time so much eased in his Office, as to have little else to do than annually distribute £.3000 Sterling in Presents among the Indians in his Department.

The Creek Indians who were present at running the Line between their Hunting Grounds and Georgia, dissatisfied with some Proceedings regarding Rum and Paint, we are told, went off abruptly, refusing the Presents that were offered them by Mr. M'Intosh the Superintendant's Commissary: We are also told, that Messrs. M'Gillivray and Barnard, are since sent to reconcile Matters.

BOSTON, August 1.

We can collect no Intelligence, from the public Prints respecting American Affairs, but by Letters by the last Vessels from London, we learn, that the Ministry is at present in a very unsettled State, so that there is no determining how public Affairs will be conducted, or by whom:—That Lord Chatham is yet our Friend and Support:—That our Friends consider the late Act imposing Duties upon Paper, &c. as a second Stamp-Act, and as another Attempt to gain the Point of Taxation over the Colonies:—That those in Power are unwilling to see the Right of Parliament to Tax America relinquished:—That wise, cool, firm Measures, steadily pursued, will obtain us Redress; and that the Safety of these Colonies and of the whole Kingdom depended upon such a Conduct:—That Resolution and Perseverance in Measures of Industry, Frugality and Oeconomy, and determining not to import any Goods from G. Britain, would undoubtedly and inevitably procure for us all the Relief we need: Distress among the Merchants and Manufacturers would be the certain Consequence of such a Conduct; People in general would have their Eyes opened, they would soon feel the fatal Effects of the late Acts of Parliament; and must bring Conviction and daily create new Friends with its increase. That America had still very powerful advocates, who have written with freedom against taxing us, and expressed their hopes that those governments and individuals would continue to act with judgment and spirit, which under providence must ensure us a freedom from tyranny and slavery, and cause the evil doings of some avaricious wretches to fall upon their own pates—That France taking advantage of the distraction in the nation and colonies, were about embarking a large body of troops to take possession of Corsica, said to be ceded to them by their former tyrants the Genoese—That they had treated with disdain the remonstrances of our C—t on that head—That it was however hop'd that with the help of God, the bravery and virtue of that people (the admiration of the world) would still preserve them a free, and so a happy people.

We hear that the Honourable Board of Commissioners of his Majesty's customs have appointed William Sheppard, Esq; of this town, to be surveyor and searcher for the port of Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, July 30.

We learn from Boston, that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, who in the late Commotions at that place, made their Asylum in Castle-William where they have ever since remained, are now about petitioning for Leave to return to Town, proposing on their part, to suspend the Execution of their Office.

NEW-PORT, August 1.

The week before last an Indian woman was committed to gaol at Little-Rest, in South-Kingstown for the murder of another Indian woman who was big with child.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

Capt. Harkies, from Bristol, on the 28th of July spoke the ship Isabella, Capt. Nicholson, from Bristol bound to Maryland, 9 weeks out, with 170 passengers on board, who had been very sickly, Capt. Nicholson informed him he had buried the mate, and 12 or 13 of the people, but the rest were then all pretty well recovered.

By letters from Fort Pitt, we learn that Col. Wilkins, with the 18th, or Royal Irish regiment, embarked at that place the 20th of July, to go down the river for the Illinois.

We learn that the 38th regiment, from the Illinois, were at Carlisle last Friday, on their way to this city.

By a gentleman from York county, we learn, that one John Coulton, and his doxey, were lately taken up and lodged in York county gaol, for the murder of an old German pedlar, as mentioned in a late paper. The woman has said, that the man knocked the pedlar down, but that she cut his throat, with a razor.

August 8. *On Friday Morning last, about one o'Clock, came on a very violent Thunder Gust, in which several Houses in the Neighbourhood of this City received Damage by Lightning, and two Men were unfortunately killed near Sandy Run, in this County.*

*Saturday last Captain Spier arrived here, after a long Passage from Glascow, with whom came Passenger the Revd. and learned Dr. WITHERSPOON, President of the College at Princeton, New-Jersey, with his Lady and Family.*

*The same Day one William Beatty, a labouring Man, of this City, drinking too freely of cold Water, in the heat of the Day, was taken ill, and suddenly expired.*

NEW-YORK, August 8.

*Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent in Philadelphia.*

"By the same Express, I have an Account, that a Chief of the Savages of the Chipaway Nation, which is the most numerous of all those about the Lakes, as come to Detroit, with several others, and that they were all to go forward by the Way of Niagara, to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON's, upon some very important Concern, which they would not communicate to any body there, but it was conjectur'd to be about warlike Preparations, and the Murders that were lately committed by some at St Joseph's, of another Nation: If these Savages are true to us, it will prove a great Safety to the Traders, in Case our Mississippi Friends go on a Plotting to make the rest rise against us, as they have done It is now, I believe certain, that the Trade with the Savages is to be managed by the Colonies at their own Charge and Risk, and that Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, has got Directions from England Treaties, and all other Business with them. I hope always for the best, but I believe it will be trouble some Work for the trading Colonies, who I had a little more Money before they were put any more Expence."—

Last Thursday Morning, Mr. George Mea who came to this Place some Years ago, from Ireland, and taught School, was found dead in Chamber, in this City, and 'twas supposed went in a Fit, to which he had been subject; 'twas imagined he tumbled out of his Bed, as he was found laying in the Floor, and only his Shirt on.

Friday Night last an Attempt was made to break into the Store of Mr. Henry White, of this City, on Cruger's-Wharf, by endeavouring to force the Windows and Doors of the Front and Rear of the House at the same Time; but the Clerks who lay in the Store being well provided with Fire-Arms, the Villains on finding they were discovered thought proper to retreat in due Season.

Monday last his Majesty's Sloop Gaspee, Captain Allen, arrived here from Halifax. And,

We hear the Viper is shortly to return thither.

*Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.*

*Elizabeth, Brown, from Monto Cristo. Betsy, Farrell; and Friendship, Martin, Jamaica. Alicey, Campbell, North-Carolina. Anne, Darrell, Madeira. John, Cunningham, St. Croix. Little David, Webby; and Live Oak, Hammond, Quebec. Hope, Alberson, Philadelphia. Bowler, Jogd, Virginia. Sally and Polly, Freebody, Rhode-Island. Quebec, Dobbs, Coracoa. Honduras Packet, Everet, Honduras Bay.*

*Outwards—Elizabeth, Baront, for Antigua. Dispatch, Richardson, Quebec. Betsy, Lightbourn, St. Croix. Sally and Polly, Freebody; and Lady Moore, Burgin, Rhode-Island. Newry, Smith, Bristol.*

*Cleared—Lion, Pennell; and Monckton, Morey, to Newfoundland. Bumper, Fowlkes, Coracoa. Mary Ann, Duncan, Hispaniola. Spy, Sarly, Jamaica. Samuel, Tuder, Tortola. Ranger, Kennedy, Cadiz. Peggy, Leaycraft, Jamaica. Defiance, Tillinghast, Rhode-Island. Speedwell, Smith, Boston.*


TO BE SOLD,

By CHARLES NICOLL,

At the WHITE-HALL;

A FEW Dozen Bottles of most excellent CLARET. 36 39



...persons that shall presume for the Future ... shoot on Sandy-Hook, without Liberty first obtained in Writing from under their Hands, will be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

*August* 2, 1768. ROBERT HARTSHORNE.
ESEK HARTSHORNE.

N. B. As the abovementioned Gastavus Kingsland, was in Company with one Edward Collard, who it is thought was Confederate with him. Said Collard is forbid to land or dig Clams on Sandy-Hook, as he will be looked upon as a Trespasser as soon as landed. 36 39

RUN away from the Subscriber living in New-York, an Apprentice Lad, named Jacob Horsen, by Trade a Blacksmith, being between 18 and 19 Years of Age, and near 6 Feet high, very slim built, with black Hair, which he used to wear tied: Had on when he went away, a blue Broadcloth Coat with gilt Buttons, a brown Stocking pattern'd Jacket with gilt Buttons, also a Pair of half worn Leather Breeches, white rib'd worsted Stockings, a white Shirt, a Pair of Silver Buckles in his Shoes, and a Castor Hat: It is something likely he may be gone towards Blooming-Dale, where he was brought up.—Whoever secures said Apprentice so that his said Master may have him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings if taken in this City, and Forty Shillings if taken within this Province, out of the Boundaries of the City, and Four Pounds and all reasonable Charges if taken out of the Province.——All Masters of Vessels are desired to be careful not to carry off the said Apprentice: And all Persons whatever are hereby warn'd not to harbour said Apprentice, as they may depend on answering it at their Peril. EDWARD MEEKS.

*New-York, August* 10, 1768. 36 38

# Henry Brabazon,

*ilk-dier and Dry-scourer, from Europe, late from Philadelphia, now residing at the Sign of the Hand and Brush, in the Widow Hoy's House Golden-Hill, opposite the Harp and Crown.*

DIES Saxon greens and Saxon blues; also cotton, woollen or linen, died a good lue, or several other colours; and retrieves and re-dies scarts damaged at sea or otherwise: He likewise cleans gentlen and ladies clothes, scarlet roqueleaus, long and short aks, silver orris and brocades, without damaging the nd or flower, in as neat a manner as those done in Lon- He also dies and cleans plain and flower'd velvets, and the pile again; takes mildews from goods damaged by ater, or otherwise, and dies cotten velvet as fine a black, as good perfection, as those in Manchester; takes out , lime-burn, lime juice, pitch, paint, tar and turpenom any garment: Also scours and dies buckskins and in breeches of various colours.—He buys old gold or lace, or any thing of that kind, and gives the best price. B. As he has all things ready and fit for the business, stomers may depend upon having their work done with tch and fidelity, &c. &c. &c. He intends soon to print n and linen for curtains, or the like.

☞ The said *BRABAZON* cures the STONE and GRA- in a short space of time, also relaxes and restores sinews re shrunk and contracted, by ulceration, long confinen bed, &c. provided the leaders are not cut. 35 38

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# Thomas Bridgen Attwood,

TENDING shortly to leave this ity, desires all Persons who have any Demands upon to bring in their Accounts; and all such who are ined to him are requested to pay the same forthwith to vent further Trouble.

He has to dispose of on the lowest Terms, a fresh and general Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, at his Store in Broad-Street, near the General's.——Also a Quantity of the most approved Patent Medicines from the Original Ware-Houses, viz.

AMES's powder
Frauncis's
affy's
quire's
bstock's elixir
ooper's, Lockyer's, and Anderson's pills
eenough's tincture for the Tooth-ach, and for cleaning the Teeth
machic lozenges
is's lozenges
hace's balsamic pills
ctoral balsam of honey
ll's tincture of valerian
teman's drops
dfrey's cordial
ish oil
ughton's bitters
rhaave's balsam
lington's balsam of life
iolic æther for the headch
fumery of all kinds
ence of burgamot
- - Lemons
- - Lavender
- - Rosemary
- Ambergrise, &c. &c.
of cinnamon
Nutmegs
Cloves
Rhodium, &c. &c.
ne necklaces for children
lyne powders for ditto
n's sugar plumbs
m of Gilead
for the teeth
der and brushes for ditto
ing boxes and brushes
ing machines
h balls and boxes
atum hard and soft
ling bottles of various rts
Eau deluce
- - Sans pareil

*Simple and compound Waters.*
Pepper mint
Hungary
Lavender
Rose
Orange flower
Honey
Burgamot
Elder flower, &c.
} Water.

Court plaster
Gold beater's skin
Oil case
Lavender, rosemary, chamomile and rose flowers
Surgeon's, capital instruments
- - - Pocket ditto, plain and silver mounted
Lancet cases, silver mounted and plain
Best crown lancets
Teeth instruments, Trocars, Catheters, male and female.
Scarificators and cuppping-glasses—crooked needles
Steel trusses, double & single
Medicine chests
Case bottles, species do. with brass caps
Stopper bottles from two quarts to half an ounce
Wide mouth'd bottles of all sizes
Syringes, pewter and ivory
Bolus knives
Mortars, brass, iron, and marble, fit for private Families
Small scales and weights
Isinglass
Hartshorn shavings
Sago, salop, vermicelli
Lint, tow, &c. &c.

Any Person inclining to purchase the whole Stock, and xtures, may have immediate Possession of the House and ore, which for Years has been a well frequented Shop, ing very convenient for Country Practitioners as well as Retail Business.—All possible Encouragement will be given to promote their Interest. 28—

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*The New-York Air Furnace Company,*

have for Sale at their Foundery, a large Assortment of the following cast Iron Ware, which is allowed by proper Judges to be equal if not superior to any made in Europe or America, viz.

POTTS, kettles, skillets and tea kettles, stew and pie pans, pot ash kettles and coolers, sugar boilers large kettles, used in the whale fishery, rollers for sugar works and malt mills; forge hammers and anvils, perpetual ovens, Bath stoves, square and round stoves for work-shops or ship's cabins, &c. ships cabooses, mill round, and gudgeons, mortars and pestles; iron dogs, hatters basons, cart, waggon and chair boxes of all sizes; half hundreds and smaller weights, iron bars for sugar houses and other uses, girdles, large screws for spermaceti works—large plates to cover the whole bottom of the oven, with a rim round the edge, for calcining pot ash; fullers plates, boiling plates, figured and plain chimney backs, jamb plates, and layers agreeable to any pattern that shall be left at the foundery, or with GILBERT FORBES, RICHARD SHARPE, or PETER T. CURTENIUS.

N B. A black-smith, who understands his business it wanting. 32 57

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TO BE SOLD,

BY Public Vendue, on the 18th Day of August next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of John Bollins, in Pennytown, in West New-Jersey; A certain Plantation, containing about 200 Acres of Land, one half whereof is cleared and 20 Acres is good mowable Meadow, and as much more may be made: The Upland is very fertile, and the whole under good Fence, there are two Tenements on the Place, The first has a Dwelling-House, partly framed and partly built of Stone, of the Dimensions of 26 Feet by 42, with a Piazza. A new built frame Barn, of 22 Feet by 30; a large Orchard of 5 or 600 Apple Trees, this Part is in the Tenure of Philip Peters, at the yearly Rent of £. 40. and the other Part is in the Tenure of James Yates, at £. 6. per Annum, The unimproved is well timbered, with Hickery, black and white Oak, &c. The Place is 12 Miles from Trenton and 18 from Brunswick, about a Quarter of a Mile from the great Road between the said Towns, and very near to several Grist Mills and Places of Worship. One half of the purchase Money to be paid in three Months after Sale, when a good Title will be made for the Residue; the Purchaser may have a Year's Credit, on paying Interest and giving Security. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place aforesaid, by

JOHN JONES, JOSEPH POTTS, } Feoffees in Trust for the Use of the Creditors of Nehemiah Stoute.

33 36

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TO be sold, on Thursday the fifteenth day of September next, the dwelling-house of John Wright, late of Flushing, deceased, with three rooms on the lower floor, and three above stairs, with three fire-places below stairs, with a garden, kitchen, dairy house, two barns, a chair house, cow-house and barrack and a well, handy by the door, with twenty acres of good level land, part orcharding, and mowed yearly, lying within less than a mile of Flushing town landing, and also three acres and a half of good salt meadow, with eighteen square rods of up-land adjoining, lying within less than a mile from said place; and also fifteen acres and an half of good timber land; and a negro woman, and several clocks watches, and sundry other things; the vendue to be held at the premises in Flushing. And also two houses and lots of land in New-York, being in Duke-Street, one wherein Sarah Pinto, now lives, and the other wherein the Widow Copp, now lives, almost opposite one to the other; and also one lot of land in New-York, lying near the fields, which said two tenements and lot of land, is to be sold on the premises, at public vendue, on Thursday the 30th day of October next, the vendue to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on said days, both in Flushing and New-York, where the conditions of sale will be seen. And also all those who are indebted to said estate, either by bond, bill, note, or book debts, are desired to come to James Buvelot, of New-York, or to John Field, jun. of Flushing, and discharge the same to prevent trouble; and likewise all those who have any just Demands against the said estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, in order that they may be settled.

JAMES BUVELOT, JOHN FIELD, Jun, } Executors.

32 45 & 48

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# The New-York Paper Manufactory.

Ready Money for clean Linen Rags, may be had of JOHN KEATING, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip.

☞ All those who have the Welfare of the Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Persons will be as careful as possible in saving that, which evidently appears will be of public Utility.

N. B. As the Paper Mill is now completed, those who have Rags by them, are requested to bring them in, and all Persons who wants to be supplied with Paper of this Manufacture, are desired to send their Orders to John Keating, which shall be completed as fast as possible.

*New-York, July* 1768. 32—

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# Richard Norris, *Stay-Maker,*

FROM LONDON:

MAKES all sorts of stays & jumps, turned and plain, with French and Mecklinburg waistcoats, German jackets, slips after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable Rates: Any ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any Incumberance; young ladies and growing misses inclined to casts or rises in the hips or shoulders, he likewise prevents by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers in London: He acquires the first fashions of the court of London by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction both in England and in this city with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction, as he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said NORRIS, cuts whale-bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price; he returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion.—He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be found next door to the late Mayor, opposite Mr. Lott's, in Smith-street, New-York. 29 32

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*of New-York, August 8, 17*

*To be sold at public Vendue, on Monday the 15th of August next, on the Premises;*

A Farm, containing 110 Acres of Land, situate at Rynbeck, in Dutchess County, within Half a mile of Æsopus Ferry, late the Property of Isaac Kip deceased, in a Neighbourhood where there is a good Market for all kind of Produce. On said Farm is a good large Stone House, a large Dutch Barn, a young Orchard; also a number of other Fruit Trees. The Land exceeds most all in the said County for bearing all Kind of Grain, and may be made to yield 80 Loads of Hay per year chiefly clover; is well watered, and Wood sufficient for said Farm. Also, a Stream for either Saw or Grist-mill, which may be built at the River. and is a public Place for either Merchant or Tradesman, as it is the Landing for Boats from New-York. Good Security will be taken for a considerable Part of the Purchase Money. Conditions of Sale shall be known at the Day of Sale. 32

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NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPP

[*Omitted in o*
Further Advices by
LO

SEVERAL of the privately met, an the second meeti a more equal distributi are to be printed and Mr. Wilkes's punish Member, it is conject principal point wanted others say, the reason o ment is occasioned by nent persons in the la been made, he probab We are informed th mitted to sit in a certai for a new election, but According to the li hundred and seventy-t Parliament that were n The following Noble companies, who are for kingdom by lenient m Lord Chancellor, his Right Hon. the Earl of Mr. Wilkes as a man, a certain Nobleman, b Secretary of State, he th suit against his Lordship vantageous consequences *May* 12. The Coalhe in Westminster, afterwa were there joined by m to all the Coal-wharfs fro a writing, declaring thei wages should be raised; taken into consideration t to advance their wages, a writing in confirmation o which they all went to w Last night at 6 o'cloc doubtful whether their m they had given, went o Right Hon. the Lord Ma many of them as the roo his Lordship acquainted t out of his power to gran work, as their masters ha give them the wages req them, that if they would to settle their wages, he w as a member of the honou was the utmost he could well satisfied. Several of the first Peer marked with the number from the House of Peers. The Planter, Robson, f dered at sea, but the crew A venerable divine of th and piety, lately said, that a—s are owing to the caus with hunger and nakedness. Unless prevented, by the are now upon the eve of goi numbers of hosiers frames, of trade, to establish a manu Yesterday a numerous bod bled in Wapping, and proc to the principal cooperages found working to join them to endeavour to put a stop are now generally used by t the great prejudice of their several of the brewers who to law, and they very muc coopers in the sugar way, wh to do the work belonging to St. Catharine's, ordered his not suffer one of his men to The Amsterdam Gazette England has not been disturb any one time. The affair of of discord, which the Election The Weavers have commit Masters and Jo T attacked their empl in o of wages. A few days ago t chief done at Portsmouth bet ficers in the King's Dock-yard which the former wanted to d *It was observable at a celebrat Wilkes not only danced in the sam but that the young lady's partne North Briton.* *Every Anecdote in favour of some part of our readers. Now tleman among the softer sex, no has figured higher than a certain end of the town, under the stile illustrious female it is recorded, th and, and arriving at the King's manded entrance, threw the who cried out, "If Squire Wilkes wa my ALL!——On the other hand pleasure) unfortunately situated w with the squire, more gently, tho' fering too of all she could be said mean in superfluity—had she no it was, should that be found to be fired him he should be at full liber On Wednesday died Lord George Colonel of the 19th regiment.*

1336

# SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-Y(

## OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.-

[THURSDAY, AUGUST 1

[*Omitted in our laſt for want of Room.*]

Further Advices by Capt. Prince, arrived at Boſton.

LONDON, May 7.

SEVERAL of the inferior Clergy, we hear, have lately privately met, and prepared a petition to be laid before the ſecond meeting of a certain Aſſembly for relief, and a more equal diſtribution of Church revenues. Copies thereof are to be printed and ſent all over E——d to be ſigned.

Mr. Wilkes's puniſhment, if he ſhould be rejected as ſitting Member, it is conjectured will be very ſlight; as the only principal point wanted is, to prevent his being in Parliament, others ſay, the reaſon of the above mitigation of his puniſhment is occaſioned by the prevailing opinion of ſeveral eminent perſons in the law, that if certain alterations had not been made, he probably might have been acquitted.

We are informed that if Mr. W—— ſhould not be permitted to ſit in a certain Aſſembly, there will be no new writ for a new election, but Sir W. B. P. will take his ſeat.

According to the liſts publiſhed, there appear to be one hundred and ſeventy-two Members choſen to ſerve in this Parliament that were not in the laſt.

The following Noblemen are now toaſted in all ſenſible companies, who are for preſerving the public peace of this kingdom by lenient meaſures, viz. The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne.

Mr. Wilkes as a man, we hear has a very great reſpect for a certain Nobleman, but, conſidering that Nobleman as a Secretary of State, he thinks himſelf obliged to proſecute the ſuit againſt his Lordſhip, becauſe it may be attended with advantageous conſequences to the public.

*May* 12. The Coalheavers who aſſembled on Monday in Weſtminſter, afterwards marched to Stepneyfields, and were there joined by many more, proceeded from thence to all the Coal-wharfs from Shadwell to Eſſex-Stairs, carrying a writing, declaring their reſolution not to work till their wages ſhould be raiſed; the Maſters of each wharf having taken into conſideration the high price of proviſions, agreed to advance their wages, and ſigned their names to the above writing in confirmation of their conſent. In conſequence of which they all went to work yeſterday morning.

Laſt night at 6 o'clock the above Colheavers &c. being doubtful whether their maſters would adhere to the promiſe they had given, went to the Manſion-houſe, to deſire the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to ſettle their wages; when as many of them as the room would hold being admitted in, his Lordſhip acquainted them that what they required was out of his power to grant, and adviſed them all to go to work, as their maſters had ſigned a writing that they would give them the wages required; his Lordſhip further told them, that if they would get a petition drawn up for an Act to ſettle their wages, he would uſe his intereſt in their behalf as a member of the honourable Houſe of Commons, which was the utmoſt he could do, and they departed ſeemingly well ſatisfied.

Several of the firſt Peers of the realm, had their coaches marked with the number 45, which they went home with from the Houſe of Peers.

The Planter, Robſon, from America to the Straits, foundered at ſea, but the crew were ſaved.

A venerable divine of this city, emi[illegible] for his learning and piety, lately ſaid, that the preſent [illegible]—ns in public a—s are owing to the cauſe of the poor, who are periſhing with hunger and nakedneſs.

Unleſs prevented, by the utmoſt diligence, ſeveral perſons are now upon the eve of going to America, and carrying over numbers of hoſiers frames, and able workmen in that branch of trade, to eſtabliſh a manufactory in that part of the world.

Yeſterday a numerous body of journeymen Coopers aſſembled in Wapping, and proceeded in a very riotous manner to the principal cooperages, and compelled all the men they found working to join them, with intent (as they declared) to endeavour to put a ſtop to the uſe of large vatts, which are now generally uſed by the brewers inſtead of butts, to the great prejudice of their trade. They threatened to viſit ſeveral of the brewers who make their own caſks, contrary to law, and they very much inſulted ſome of the maſter coopers in the ſugar way, who employ labourers on the Keys to do the work belonging to journeymen. One cooper, in St. Catharine's, ordered his gates to be locked, and would not ſuffer one of his men to join them.

The Amſterdam Gazette ſays, "For many years paſt, England has not been diſturbed with ſo many commotions at any one time. The affair of Mr. Wilkes has created a ſpirit of diſcord, which the Elections have nouriſhed and increaſed. The Weavers have committed great exceſſes againſt their Maſters and Jou[illegible] The Coalheavers have repeatedly attacked their employers, in order to obtain an augmentation of wages. A few days ago there had like to have been miſchief done at Portſmouth between the Marines and the Artificers in the King's Dock-yard, about certain emoluments of which the former wanted to deprive the latter.

*It was obſervable at a celebrated aſſembly laſt week, that Miſs Wilkes not only danced in the ſame row with one of the R— F——, but that the young lady's partner, for the whole night, was a North Briton.*

*Every Anecdote in favour of Mr. Wilkes will be ſure to pleaſe ſome part of our readers. Now of all the faſt friends of that gentleman among the ſofter ſex, no one, ſo far as we have learned, has figured higher than a cirtain heroine, well known at the Court-end of the town, under the ſtile and title of Black Beſs. Of this illuſtrious female it is recorded, that ſcraping together not leſs than 200 l. and arriving at the King's Bench with it in her lap, ſhe demanded entrance, threw the whole at his feet, and vociferouſly cried out, "If Squire Wilkes wants money, by G— he ſhall have* my ALL! *——On the other hand, Miſs Lucy Cowper (a lady of pleaſure) unfortunately ſituated under the ſame diſagreeable roof with the ſquire, more gently, tho' not leſs ſincerely, made an offering too of all ſhe could be ſaid to poſſeſs. Silver and gold—we mean in ſuperfluity—had ſhe none, but her apartment, ſuch as it was, ſhould that be found to be agreeable to our hero, ſhe aſſured him he ſhould be at full liberty to ſhare with its owner.*

*On Wedneſday died Lord George Beauclerk, Lieut. General, and Coloael of the 19th regiment.*

*Yeſterday morning at eleven o'clock, a jury of the moſt reſpectable houſekeepers in the Borough of Southwark, ſat at the houſe of Mr. William Allen, Maſter of the Horſe-ſhoe inn and livery ſtables in Blackman-ſtreet, on the body of his only ſon Mr. Allen jun. a hopeful and promiſing youth of 19 years of age, and after examining ſeveral witneſſes, and ſitting on the body till paſt ſix o'clock in the evening, they brought in their verdict wilful murder againſt Lieutenant Murray, Corporal Mac Laughland, and Mac Lane, a grenadier. During the courſe of the examination it appeared that the deceaſed never threw any ſtones, &c. or was within the rails before the King's Bench Priſon, but was only a ſpectator, and on ſeeing ſome perſons run, he ran away as faſt as he could with the reſt, but was unhappily miſtaken and followed by the above perſons from the King's Bench Priſon quite acroſs Blackman-ſtreet, upwards of 500 yards, into a cow-houſe belonging to his father, where he was ſhot by Corporal Mac Laughland through the collar bone, when the ball came out at his back; his hand which he laid on his breaſt in order to preſerve himſelf, was likewiſe ſhot thro': The above perſons were taken into cuſtody.*

*Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, and afterwards a privy council, at which all the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted, ſaid to be on account of the preſent riots and diſturbances, which did not break up till paſt four o'clock.*

*The following warrant is iſſued by the Coroner for the apprehenſion of Alexander Murray, Eſq; one of the commanding officers of the ſoldiers poſted at the King's Bench, during the late riots:*

*SURRY, To wit.* } To the conſtables of the pariſh of St. Mary Newington, in the ſaid county, and to all officers of peace whom it ſhall or may concern.

*WHEREAS Alex. Murray, Eſq; one of the third regiment of foot guards, ſtands accuſed before me, upon an inquiſition this day taken at the pariſh of St. Mary Newington, in the ſaid county, with the wilful murder of Will. Allen the younger.*

*Theſe are therefore, in his Majeſty's name, to apprehend and bring before me, or ſome of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, the body of the ſaid Alexander Murray, to anſwer the premiſes, and be further dealt with according to law; and for ſo doing this ſhall be a ſufficient warrant.*

*Given under my hand and ſeal this 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1768.*

HENRY ACTON, Coroner.

*The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, preſented to his Majeſty on Saturday the 14th Day of May, 1768.*

*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt hearty thanks for that moſt gracious and paternal attention to the welfare of your People, which has induced your Majeſty, at this Time, to interpoſe your own more immediate authority, for putting an end to that dangerous diſturbance of the public Peace, thoſe outrageous acts of violence to the proſperity of your Majeſty's Subjects, and that moſt audacious defiance of the authority of the Civil Magiſtrates, which have of late prevailed to ſo alarming a degree in and near this great metropolis.

Your Majeſty's expreſs command, ſignified by your Royal Proclamation, that all the laws for preventing, ſuppreſſing, and puniſhing, all riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies, be put into immediate execution, will, we hope, effectually prevent the continuance or repetition of theſe diſorders.

But ſhould any of your Majeſty's Subjects continue ſo loſt to all Senſe of their own true intereſt, as well as duty, to go on to interrupt, by their lawleſs and deſperate practices, that quiet and peaceable enjoyment of every right and privilege allotted to each individual among us by our excellent conſtitution, which it has ever been your Majeſty's firſt object and chief glory to ſecure and perpetuate to us all; permit us, your Majeſty's truly dutiful and grateful ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, to aſſure your Majeſty of our ready concurrence in every meaſure that may contribute to enable your Majeſty moſt effectually to maintain the public Authority, and carry the laws into due execution; and of our determined reſolution, moſt cheerfully and vigorouſly to ſupport your Majeſty againſt every attempt to create difficulty or diſturbance to your Majeſty's Government.

ASHLEY COWPER, Cler. Parlimentor.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I Receive with great ſatisfaction this loyal, dutiful, and ſeaſonable Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament. It is with the utmoſt concern, that I ſee this ſpirit of outrage and violence prevailing among different Claſſes of my ſubjects. I am however convinced, that the vigorous exertion of lawful authority, which I will continue to enforce, joined to your ſupport and aſſiſtance, will have the deſired Effect of reſtoring quiet and good order among my ſubjects."

*May* 14. *The ſoldiers who were in the King's Bench, charged with killing Mr. Allen, are removed to the new gaol.*

*Mrs. Allen, mother of the unfortunate young man that was killed on Tueſday in St. George's fields, is not dead as reported, but was ſomewhat better laſt Thurſday night.*

*reported, but it is ſaid it is the ſon of the memorable Alexander Murray, Eſq; remarkable for his ſpirited conduct at the election for Weſtminſter, when Sir George Vandeput was a candidate.*

*Among the many inſtance of the regard ſhewn to Mr. Wilkes, we are aſſured that he was preſented, a few days ago, by a gentleman at Wincheſter, with a ſalmon weighing 45 lb. and this day Mr. Wilkes has invited many of his friends to dine with him upon a turbot, weighing 55 lb. which received as a preſent from an eminent fiſhmonger in Clare market.*

*It is to be hoped that the candid public will ſuſpend their belief of the ſeveral reports ſpread, relating to the death of Mr. Allen; till the whole of that matter is cleared up by a legal trial, and that they may be aſſured the officer accuſed will not decline it.*

We alſo hear that an order has been given for all the officers belonging to the yachts to be on duty to prevent any further riots.

The real ſeamen, we are informed, have declared their reſolution of continuing to treat with the utmoſt ſeverity, all thoſe infamous villains who go about the ſtreets in ſailors habits, forceably taking away the property of ſome, and extorting money from others, as they are no part of their body, and are no better than common thieves, who have been the chief authors of all the outrages which have lately happened.

It is reported, that the mob has paid a viſit to the ſeat of a nobleman near town, and done a great deal of miſchief, by pulling down the rails and paling of the Park, &c.

*The damage that has been ſuſtained by ſome gentlemen from the rioters, we hear, will be repaired at the public expence.*

*Saturday a great number of coalheavers attended at the Manſion-houſe, and wanted their prices to be raiſed for bringing coals from out of the lighters to the carts, from 8d. to 1s. per chaldron. Several coal merchants attended, and with ſome of the men were examined before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor: the maſters aſſured his Lordſhip, that at the price they now pay, the men get between 50 and 60 l. per ann. for their labour, but that they were willing to allow 9d. a chaldron. When they got out of the Manſion-houſe they called out No Work, No Work; and then diſperſed.*

*It was reported laſt night, that the journeyman taylors intended to meet together, to ſolicit their maſters to raiſe their wages; but this report is ſuppoſed to be without foundation, as by a late act the ſettling of the wages of journeymen taylors, within five miles round London, is entirely left to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; and the maſters are ſubject to the ſevereſt penalties, if they give more wages than the law allows.*

*It is ſaid that Mr. Ruſſel, diſtiller in the Borough, had upwards of 500 gallons of liquor deſtroyed by the mob on Tueſday laſt.*

*An Evening paper ſays, that Mr. Allen, the unhappy father of the youth who was killed by the Scotch ſoldiers on Tueſday laſt, has received the following notice:*

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

*TAKE notice that this honourable Court will be moved this morning for a Writ of Habeas Corpus to bring up the bodies of Donald Maclane and Donald M'Laury, committed for the wilful murder of William Allen the younger, in order that they may be bailed.*

*Dated this 14th day of May, 1768.*

*To Mr. ALLEN, ſen. the Proſecutor.*

*His Majeſty's pardon, and a reward of 200 l. alſo a reward of 200 l. from the Lords of the Treaſury, are offered for the diſcovery of any of the perſons concerned in deſtroying and damaging the houſe and goods of Mr. Ruſſel, diſtiller, in the Borough. And the like reward is offered for the diſcovery of any of the perſons concerned in the riot at Carpel's houſe in Bermondſey, and inſulted him, by wounding Mr. Carpel in the arm.*

*We hear that when the body of ſawyers pulled down the ſaw mill at Limehouſe to the ground, the major part of them wanted to ſet fire to it; but ſome amongſt them made this reply, "We came here to injure him that has injured us, but ſetting fire to what we have pulled down will greatly injure the Sun Fire Office, who never did us any injury, as we know it was inſured."*

*One day laſt week was carried, in grand funeral pomp from his maſter's houſe in ——ſtreet, to be interr'd at the family vault in Eſſex, the amiable and much lamented Pompey, his miſtreſſe's favourite lap-dog.—The undertaker declared, that he had not had ſo good a jobb for ſome time, the expence of the funeral amounting to almoſt as much as if it had been that of her Ladyſhip's ſon or daughter.*

*It is reported that ſome of the ableſt pens in Britain are to be employed in the great Douglaſs cauſe.*

*Laſt Friday Robert Oliver, a weaver, in Church-ſtreet, Bocking, cut his throat in ſo deſperate a manner that he died immediately. He has left a wife and five children, who were crying about him for bread, and that his not having any for them was the melancholy occaſion for his committing the above raſh action.*

*May* 18. Monday laſt Donald M'Laury, charged by the Coroner's inquiſition with the murder of William Allen the younger, by abetting the ſhooting of him near his father's door, was admitted to bail.

A motion was likewiſe made in the Court of King's Bench, that Alexander Murray, charged as well by warrant of three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, as the Coroner's inquiſition, with the murder of William Allen the younger, might be bailed, and he was admitted to be bailed.

Sabbatti, 21 die Maii, 1768.

*The Lord North acquainted the Houſe, that, it being the King's pleaſure that the parliament ſhould be adjourned until Thurſday the ſecond day of June next, his Majeſty deſires that this houſe will adjourn itſelf until Thurſday the ſecond day of June next.——And the houſe accordingly adjourned until Thurſday the ſecond day of June next.*

May 24. *'Tis ſaid that the zealous friends of a certain [illegible]lar priſoner intend to diſtinguiſh themſelves on the preſ[illegible]ſion, by not complying with a general mourning.—Printed [illegible] to this effect were yeſterday paſted up at the [illegible] elſewhere.*

...LLIAM ALLEN,

*An Engliſhman of unſpotted life and amiable diſpoſition;*

*Who was inhumanly murdered near St. George's fields by an officer and two ſoldiers, on the 10th of May 1768, at a maſſacre of ſeveral of his countrymen by Scottiſh detachments from the army, on the pretence of ſupporting the civil power, which he never inſulted, but had thro' life obeyed and reſpected.*

*His diſconſolate parents cauſed this ſtone to be erected to an only ſon, loſt to them and to the world, in his twentieth year, as a monument of his virtues and their affections.*

*The Rev. Rector of a pariſh not far from the palace preached a moſt excellent ſermon a few Sundays ago on the 45th verſe of the cxix Pſalm,* I will walk at liberty, for I keep thy precepts.

DUBLIN, May 14. Never was there known ſo much havock and deſtruction in this city, as were made laſt Tueſday and Wedneſday, by the pulling down of houſes, gutting them of the furniture, breaking open all locks, doors, cellars, veſſels with malt drink, ſpirits, wine, &c. by which many families have been ruined, as well as ſome proprietors of houſes. On this outrageous occaſion many thieves mingled themſelves with the populace, and ſtole whatever they could carry away. Their fury was not confined to Dublin, but even extended to Ringſend, Iriſhtown and Donnybrook, where they levelled houſes to the ground, deſtroyed or purloined all the furniture; and had it not been for the activity of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and a party of ſoldiers, they would have demoliſhed many more. Thirty-two of theſe riotous thieves were taken by his Lordſhip, tied on carts, and ſent to Newgate under a guard.

On Wedneſday they vented all their fury on the bagnio in Arron-ſtreet, broke the windows, deſtroyed the furniture in all the rooms, which they threw into the ſtreet, unroofed the houſe, and in the pulling the timbers down, the roof ſuddenly fell in, and killed five or ſix of theſe deſperadoes, who have ſince been dug out of the ruins: and what is moſt melancholy, this houſe belonged to a widow, who had 25l. a year profit rent upon it, which was her only ſupport.

On application to his Excellency Lord Townſend on Wedneſday, his Lordſhip was pleaſed to give orders to the regiments of horſe and foot in the barracks to attend the Lord Mayor and Magiſtrates, which they accordingly did, and patrolled the ſtreets that night in different parties, and entirely ſuppreſſed theſe riots; and we have the pleaſure to inform the public, that there has been no diſturbance in any part of the town ſince that time.

Never have been ſuch great diſtreſſes known, as by the late unwarrantable riots many unhappy, poor helpleſs women being cruelly abuſed, robbed of their all, under the cenſure and diſpleaſure of their parents and friends, not knowing where to get a morſel to eat, any houſe to ſhelter them, or where to reſt their diſtracted heads. How pitiable is the caſe of theſe diſtracted families, moſt or all of whom have been ſeduced, and rendered incapable of getting honeſt bread by wretches who have betrayed them, and robbed them of their fame and virtue.

Yeſterday above 40 rioters were brought to the Tolſey for public inſpection and examination, when the unhappy ſufferers diſcovered ſeveral among them who were concerned in plundering and deſtroying their property, and made affidavits againſt them.

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WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) July 14.

Captains of ſhips, and all others concerned, are deſired to take notice that there is a pirate upon the coaſt of Porto Rico, in the Weſt-Indies. She is a brigantine, Bermudas built, called the Kouli Khan; is ſingle decked, about 56 feet keel, carries 16 guns, 24 ſwivels, and two cohorns, and is navigated by 32 men of different nations, commanded by one Laurenecine, and generally ſails under Engliſh colours. She has taken a brig from St. Euſtatia, a ſloop belonging to Coracoa, a ſloop and a ſchooner belonging to Jamaica, and a ſloop called the Succeſs from Antigua. The particulars of the capture of the laſt we hope to be able to give our readers next week.

On Wedn...day the 16th inſtant, about duſk in the evening, ...e of Ryland Randolph, Eſq; in Henric... ſtruck with lightning; part of a ch... n down, the roof ſhattered, the ... other conſiderable damage ...erſon was hurt. The flaſhes ..., inſomuch that perſons on ... to pick up a pin, though ... bedtime, the houſe of ... ſo ſtruck. Mr. Curl ... clothes took fire, and ... head downwards on ...ne ſide; as was alſo his ſhirt; ſo that it is thought ...e cannot recover.

And on Tueſday laſt, the ſame unhappy accident ...appened to the houſe of Mr. Edward Power at ...orto-Bello, near this city, where, beſides the da...age the houſe ſuſtained, a Negro wench was killed, ... a room up ſtairs. There were three children in ... adjoining room, none of whom received any hurt.

Alſo the ſame day a bull and a cow was killed by ...e lightning, in the old fields adjoining this city.

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## MARY PHILIPS,

Has juſt imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

A Large and neat Aſſortment of MILLENARY and new fancied Goods of the neweſt Faſhion and genteeleſt Taſte, too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. *May* 28. 95-

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THE Owner of ſundry GOODS mark'd I X S,—imported into New-York the beginning of May laſt, by the Ship Ellin, Captain Clark, from Briſtol, is deſired to call or ſend to John Harris Cruger, near White-Hall, for the ſame, who has Poſſeſſion of them.

New-York, July 11, 1768. 32 25

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## Perry, Hayes & Sherbrooke,

Have for SALE,

A freſh Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Ironmongery, &c. &c. Briſtol Sail Cloth and Oznabrugs, Madeira Wine, Briſtol Beer, Boxes of Tin, Window Glaſs; ſhort Pipes, Crates of Stone and Glaſs Ware, aſſorted; yellow Ware; Spermaceti Candles, double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar, Corn Mills; Sithes, Sickles, Nails, &c.

Alſo, the Hull of a new Brigantine, Burther 120 Tons or thereabouts, for which dry Goods will be taken in Payment.

27 36

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TO BE SOLD,

## By HENRY C. BOGART,

Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;

CHOICE Muſcovado Sugars in Hogſheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and New-York Rum, Molaſſes, and a few Bales of Cotton.

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West Cheſter County, } ſs. TO BE SOLD, at Public Vendue, on Friday the Twenty-ſixth Day of Auguſt Inſt. at the Houſe of William Sutton in Memaroneck, at one o'Clock, in the Afternoon.

By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, the Farm of Gilbert Willett, ſituate, lying, and being at Memaroneck, in Weſt Cheſter County, on which there is a good Houſe and Barn, and a Mill erected on a good Stream, containing about One Hundred and Twenty Acres, be the ſame more or leſs; ſeized and taken in Execution, at the Suit of Joſeph Dwight The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale, by ISAAC WILLETT, Sheriff.

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*B O O K S.*

Juſt imported (via Boſton) and to be ſold by

## GARRAT NOEL,

Next Door to the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, viz.

YORICK's Sentimental Journey. Garrick's Clandeſtine Marriage. Lord Baltimore's Trial. Dr. Tiſſot on Health. The Vicar of Wakefield. The Life of Dr Doddridge. Fordyce's Sermons to young Women. Mayhew's Sermons to young Men. Dr. Witherſpoon's Works. Gurnall's Chriſtian Armour. Harwood's Tranſlation of the New-Teſtament. Harwood's Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of the New-Teſtament. The Hiſtory of Beliſarius, by M. Marmontel. Marmontel's Tales. The Meſſiah. Lock on Government. Lock on Education. Hawei's Expoſitor of the Bible. Nugent's Travels, &c.

ALSO, juſt publiſhed,

The Diſſenting Gentleman's Anſwer to Mr. White's Three Letters. 34 37

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ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of William Walton, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and thoſe who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, to

WILLIAM WALTON, } Executors
JACOB WALTON, }

34 37

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TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negro Fellow, about 32 Years of Age, he has been uſed to tend a Maſon, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and honeſty:—Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 32 36

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*New-York, June* 10, 1768.

WHEREAS by an Advertiſement of the Truſtees appointed by a Law of this Colony to ſettle the Eſtate of Abraham De Peyſter, Eſq; deceaſed, inſerted in this Paper ſome Time paſt; all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate were deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to John Cruger, one of the Truſtees of which, *proper Notice* has not been taken: Public Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, that unleſs Payment is made forthwith, their Bonds, Notes, or Accounts, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney. 28 3

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PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Sale of the Lands, lying on the Mohawk River, near Anthony's Noſe, in the County of Albany, lately belonging to the Eſtate of Abraham De Peyſter, Eſq; deceaſed, and now veſted in the Hands of Truſtees, by Act of General-Aſſembly, for the Uſe of the Colony of New York; is poſtponed to the firſt Day of September next, when they will peremptorily be ſold at the Houſe of Richard Cartwright, Innkeeper, in the City of Albany. 88

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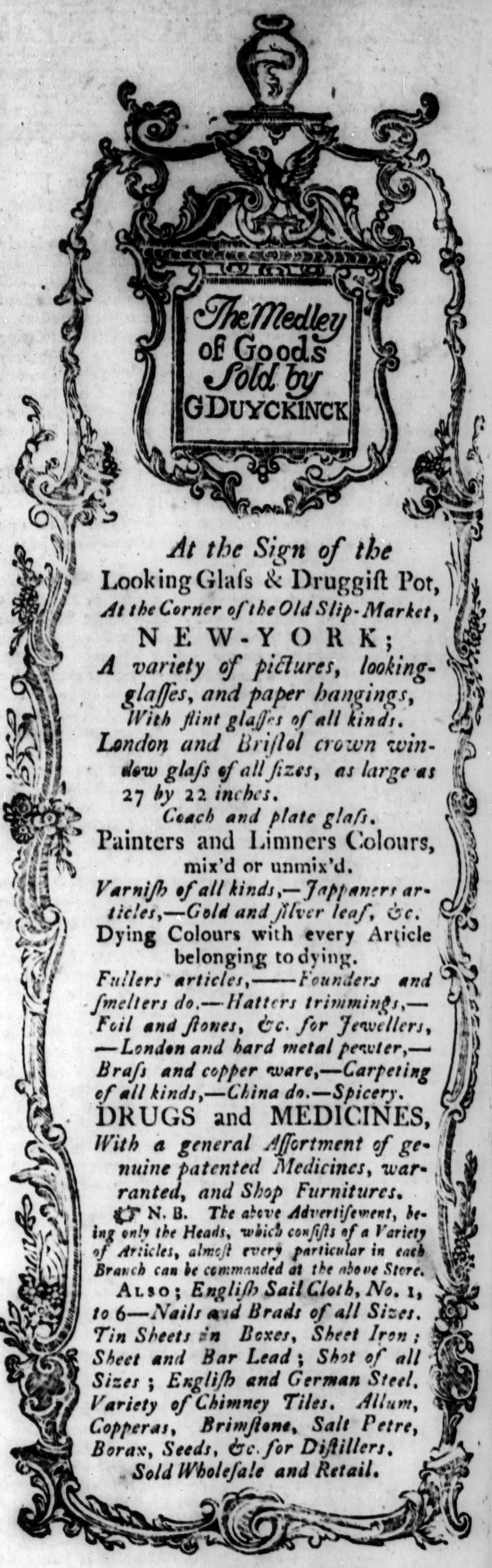
A FRESH IMPORTATION at the UNIVERSAL STORE, OR




*At the Sign of the*
Looking Glaſs & Druggiſt Pot,
*At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,*
NEW-YORK;

*A variety of pictures, looking-glaſſes, and paper hangings,*
*With flint glaſſes of all kinds.*
*London and Briſtol crown window glaſs of all ſizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.*
*Coach and plate glaſs.*
Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.
*Varniſh of all kinds,—Jappaners articles,—Gold and ſilver leaf, &c.*
Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.
*Fullers articles,——Founders and ſmelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and ſtones, &c. for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Braſs and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.*
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
*With a general Aſſortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.*

☞ N. B. *The above Advertiſement, being only the Heads, which conſiſts of a Variety of Articles, almoſt every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *Engliſh Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; Engliſh and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c. for Diſtillers.*
*Sold Wholeſale and Retail.*

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*Philadelphia, May* 26, 1768.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed into that large and commodious Inn, ſituated in Third-ſtreet, (between Market and Arch-ſtreets) for ſome time known by the name of the BULL's HEAD, (but is now called the BUNCH of GRAPES) where he purpoſes to keep a genteel HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, for travellers and others, who may depend on the beſt fare and civileſt treatment, as it will be his conſtant endeavour to give the moſt perfect ſatisfaction to all who ſhall favour him with their cuſtom.

He has furniſhed his houſe with the beſt liquors, as well as every other requiſite ſuitable to his deſign; and has alſo prepared STABLES and SHEDS (which are as good as any in this province) for the reception of HORSES and CARRIAGES, which ſhall be taken the utmoſt care of.

His houſe is very well calculated for an Inn, and has the advantage of an elegant and ſpacious room for the accommodation of large companies, who may have occaſion to meet on buſineſs or recreation.

When it is conſidered that Third-ſtreet is becoming one of the grandeſt avenues into this city,—that the houſe ſtands in the neighbourhood of many principal merchants and capital ſtores,—and that it is alſo very near the market, the propriety of a good Inn, in ſuch a place will undoubtedly be generally allowed,——he therefore hopes that his endeavours to ſerve and oblige, will (by the generoſity of the public) be attended with ſome benefit to himſelf.

27 40 JOSIAH F. DAVENPORT.

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ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Reward.

WHereas the Treaſury in Perth-Amboy was laſt Night broke open, and Seven Thouſand Pounds carried off. A Reward of One Hundred Pounds ſhall be paid to any one whatſoever that will detect or diſcover the Thief, by me STEPHEN SKINNER.

*Perth-Amboy, July* 22, 1768. 34 34